# VIA NATURALIS

Quâ

Lingua Latina Facile Percipitur.

OR, THE

# NATURAL WAY

To Learn the

# *LATIN TONGUE.*

Wherein

The Rules are few, plain, eaſie, and obvi- ous to the Senſe of ſeeing.

Compoſed

For the uſe of a Private School, and the good of Children.

By *William Clare*

BODLEIAN LIBRARY

*LONDON*,
Printed for the Author, and Sold by [illegible]
1688.
Wm Marshall at The Bible in Newgate Street

# To the READER.

*TO make a short Preface to a small book, I shall only give an account of what is done in the following Tract; and,*

1. *I have delivered the Rules in* English, *and given the* English *to the Examples, because Children are best acquainted with the* English *Tongue.*

2. *I have begun with Orthography, because I have found very few Children able to give an account of their Vowels, or Consonants,* &c.

3. *Declensions are better known by the ending of the Nominative case, than of the Genitive, and Verbs, by the ending of the Theam, than by the Characteristical Letter, for Children must know the Termination of the Nominative Case of a Noun, and the first person of a Verb, before they can determine the Declension of the one, or Conjugation of the other.*

4. *Genders are better known by the Signification and Declension, than by the increase of the Genitive Case, or Articles, the first being out of the reach of a Boys Capacity, the second cannot be known until the Gender is known, and therefore useless, unless it be to trouble young heads.*

5. *I have rather made use of Tables than Paradigma's, because it is usually many years e're a Boy understand how much of a word is mutuable and servile, and how much is fixed and substantial; in order thereunto I have caused the Verbes to be Printed with Hyphens, for distinction sake: The Tables are easie to understand.*

6. *There being no small difficulty to teach Children the distinct knowledge of the parts of Speech, I have therefore thought Substantives and Adjectives are better known by the Rules ensuing, than by* Lilly's *difinitions; Pronouns and Prepositions are all Enumerated, Verbs and Participles, Adverbs, Conjunctions, and Interjections are as briefly and plainly discoursed as possible, unless we had troubled Childrens heads with more Exceptions, and Irregularities, than at present needed, both which I have on purpose reserved for a larger Edition and older Heads.*

7. *I have neither rejected the received* Syntax, *nor have I been so devoted to Antiquity, as to believe what* Lilly *did 200 years ago, cannot be amended.*

8. *The reason why I have ranked the Cases in such order, is chiefly for the sake of Government and Congruity.*

# AN INTRODUCTION To the Latin Tongue.

GRAMMAR is the Art of Writing and Speaking well.

It hath four parts, { Orthographie, Etymologie, } { Syntax, and Prosodie. }

Orthographie is the first part of Grammar, which teacheth to write Words with proper and fit Letters; as, *Corona*, a Crown, not *Korona*, *lectio*, a lesson, not *lexio*.

Letter is a Mark of a Simple Sound, and in the Latin Tongue there are twenty four, their Characters, Names, and Sounds, are the same with the *English*.

1. Note that (*w*) is never written in the Latin Tongue, the sound thereof being supplyed by (*u*) as *Suadeo*, I perswade; and (*k*, *y*, *z*,) are not used in purely Latin words.

2 Although (*h*) be written, yet it hath not the power of a letter, but is onely a Note of aspiration.

Letters are divided into Vowels, and Consonants.

A Vowel is a Letter which maketh a full, and perfect sound of it self, and they are five in Number, *viz.* (*a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*) whereunto add the Greek Vowel (*y*).

Note that (*j*, *v*, *y*,) are Consonants when they come before a Vowel in the same Syllable; as *jentaculum*, a Breakfast, *verbum* a word, and young, youth.

A Dipthong, or double Vowel, is the sound of two Vowels in one Syllable, and they are properly in number seven, namely (*æ*, *ai*, *au*, *ei*, *eu*, *œ*, *oi*) as *præmium* a reward, *aio* I say; *aurum* gold, *hei* alas, *Eucœrla* opportunity, *pœna* punishment. *Troja* the City of *Troy*. Instead of (*æ* & *œ*) we pronounce (*e*.)

A Conſonant is a Letter which muſt needs be ſounded with a Vowel, as, *b* with *e* and the like.

Of Conſonants nine are called Mutes (*b, c, d, f, g, k, p, q, t*) five are called Liquids or halfe Vowels (*l, m, n, r, ſ.*)

Two are doublers, that is made up of two letters, as (*x*) of (*gs*, or *cs*) (*z*) of (*ds*) to which add (*j*) between two vowels, which uſually makes the foregoing Syllable long.

A Syllable is the pronouncing of one letter or more at one motion of the breath; as *a-ni-mus*, the mind.

A word is ſuch a comprehenſion of letters, and ſyllables, as helpeth mankind to expreſs their minds one to another: as *Deum Cole* worſhip God. *Mortem meditare* think on Death.

Hence it appears that of Letters are made Syllables, of Syllables words, of words Sentences, and of Sentences Speech or Language.

Note that Letters are written in great or little characters, the great are called Capital letters; as, *A, B, C, D, E, &c.* the little are called ſmall letters; as, *a, b, c, d, e, &c:*

When Capital letters are written alone, or but few, they ſtand either,

1. For proper names; as *A. Adam, B. Benjamin, C. Carolus Charles, D. Daniel, E. Edvardus Edward.*

Or, 2. For ſome abreviature; as, *I. H. S. Jeſus hominum Salvator, Jeſus the Saviour of Mankind.* Or,

3 For Numbers, as I. one, V. five, X. ten, L. fifty. C. *Centum* a hundred. D. five hundred. M. *Mille* a thouſand; as one thouſand ſix hundred Eighty Eight. MDCLXXXVIII.

Note that a leſſer number placed at the right hand of a greater, adds the value of the leſſer to the greater; as ſix VI, eleven XI. but ſet at the left hand of a greater, abates its vallue from it, as four IV, nine IX.

---

## *Directions for Writing, Spelling, and Pronouncing.*

1. OBſerve to diſtinguiſh (*j* and *v.* conſonants from (*i* and *u*) vowels.

2. To

2. To begin Proper Names, Emphatical Words, Sentences, Verſes, and the Pronoun (*I*) with Capital letters.

3 Obſerve Primitive words, and the Supines of Verbs, and they will direct you to write aright the words that come of them; thus, *gratia* is written by (*t*) *audacia* by (*c*) *manſio* by (*ſ*) becauſe they come from *gratus* thankful, *audax, audacis,* bold, *manſum* chewed.

4 In ſpeaking pronounce (*c*) before (*e i y*) like (*s*); as *cerebrum* the brain, *cibus* meat, *cygnus* a Swan. But before (*a, o, u*) like (*k*); as, *caput* the head, *cor* the heart, *cubitus* an elbow.

5 (*Ti*) before a Vowel makes (*ſi*), as *otium* idleneſs. Except

1. (*s*) Goes immediately before (*t*) as *Juſtior* more juſt.

2. Or in the beginning of a word; as *tiaras* an ornament for the head.

3. Or in paragogical infinitives; as *mittier* to be ſent, for *mitti*. Note *Ph.* ſounds like *f.*

4. Or in Greek words; as *Politia* Government.

In dividing Syllables; obſerve,

1. A Conſonant between two Vowels, begins the following Syllable; as, *co-mi-tas*, gentleneſs, *a-mi-ci-ti-a* friendſhip.

2 If two Conſonants come together in the middle of a word, the former for the moſt part ends the foregoing, and the latter begins the following Syllable; as, *an-nus* a year, *flam-ma* a flame: But if they can begin a ſyllable, they muſt not be parted; as, *Ma gi ſter*, a Maſter, *La-tro* a Robber.

3 Notwithſtanding, in compound words, each part muſt have its conſonants; as, *Res-publica* a Common-wealth *et-enim* for truly, *trans-eo* I go over.

4. Note that the Letters of a Syllable muſt not be diſjoyned, therefore if a word be to be parted at the end of a line, it muſt be always at the end of a Syllable, to which muſt be put this note of Diviſion (-) called a Hyphen, as may be ſeen in the Examples above.

# *Of Etymologie.*

ETYMOLOGIE is the ſecond part of Grammar, which teacheth the Diſinitions, Diviſions, and Accidents of the Parts of Speech, or Language. All Engliſh words are called by one of theſe * eight Names.

Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Prepoſition, Interjection.

* Except the ſigns of Caſes, the ſigns of compariſon, & the ſigns of Moods & Tenſes theſe are to be added to the next integral word as of a mā, have lov'd.

The four firſt are declined,
The four laſt are undeclined.

A Noun is the name of a thing; as *Liber* a Book, *penna* a pen.

A Noun is twofold, Subſtantive and Adjective.

A Noun Subſtantive may have *a*, *the*, or *an* before it; but, cannot have *Man*, or *thing* after it in ſenſe becauſe it is the name of the thing it ſelf. It hath a plural Number, as, *calamus* a quill, *calami* the quills.

A Subſtantive is either, 1. Proper to ſome particular thing, as *Jacobus James*, *Londinum London*. Or, 2. Is common to all of the ſame kind; as *Rex* a King, *Urbs* a City.

Subſtantives have Number, Caſe, Declenſion, and Gender.

Numbers are two, the Singular, and Plural. Theſe are known by the Engliſh.

The Singular Number ſpeaks but of one, as *Puer* a Boy.

The Plural ſpeaks of more than one: as *Pueri* Boys.

Caſes are ſix. Theſe are known in the Engliſh by their ſigns.

The Nominative Caſe is commonly the firſt Subſtantive named in a Sentence, and comes before the Verb: as *Diſidia generat Oblivionem*, ſloathfulneſs breeds forgetfulneſs.

The Vocative Caſe hath the ſign *O*, as *O Pueri*, O Boys.

The Accuſative Caſe followeth the Verb, and hath *a*, *the*, or no ſign at all; as, *Ius excitat ingenium*, praiſe ſtirreth up wit.

*A*, *the*, *an*, are ſigns of the Nominative Caſe when the Noun

Noun comes before the Verb, and of the Accuſative, when the Noun follows the Verb.

The Genitive Caſe hath *of*, or *s*, as *liber fratris mei*, the Book of my Brother, or my Brothers Book.

The Dative Caſe hath *to*, *for*, as, *dedi librum Joſephi, tibi*, I gave a Book to *Joſeph*, for thee.

The Ablative caſe hath *in*, *with*, *through*, *for*, *from*, *at*, *on*, *by*, *than*; or ſome Preposition whereon it is governed.

Declenſions are five, theſe are known by the ending of the Nominative Caſe ſingular of the Latin.

The firſt Declenſion hath four endings, *a*, *e*, *as*, *es*.

The ſecond Declenſion hath ſix endings, *er*, *ir*, *os ur*, *us*, *um*,

The third Declenſion hath eleven endings, *a*, *e*, *o*, *c*, *d*, *l*, *n*, *r*. *s*, *t*, *x*.

The fourth Declenſion hath two endings, *us u*.

The fifth Declenſion hath but one ending in *es*.

The Vocative Caſe is like the Nominative in every Declenſion.

But in the Second Declenſion, if the Nominative end in *us*, the Vocative ends in *e*; but *Deus*, God, makes *O Deus*.

If the Nominative end in *ius*, the Vocative ends in *i*.

All Subſtantives are declined by theſe five Declenſions.

| Singular number. | | | | | | Plurall number. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. V | A. | G. | D | Ab. | | N. V. | Ac. | Gen. | D Ab. |
| 1 a | am | æ | æ | a | | æ | as | arum | is |
| 2 er, ir, os, ur, is, e um | um | i | o | | | i<br>a | os<br>a | orum | is |
| 3 s, e, o, c, d, l, n, r, s, t, x | em<br>im<br>&c. | is | i | e<br>i | | es<br>a | es<br>a | um<br>ium | ibus |
| 4 us<br>u | um<br>u | us<br>u | ui<br>u | u | | us<br>ua | us<br>ua | uum | ibus |
| 5 es | em | ei | ei | e | | es | es | erum | ebus |

Greek Nouns of the 1,2, and 3d Declenſions are thus declined. The 3d Declenſion hath a Plural Number irregular at the bottom of this Table.

Singulariter.

| | No. | Voc. | Accuſ | Gen | Dat. | Abl. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | as | a | am, an | æ | æ | a |
| | e | e | en | es | e | e |
| | es | e, a | en | æ | æ | e, a |
| 2 | os | os | on | i | o | o |
| | on | on | on | i | o | o |
| | eus | eu | ea, eon | ei, eos | ei | eo |
| 3 | an | an | ana | anos | ani | ane |
| | as | a | anta | antos | anti | ante |
| | is | i | ida, in | idos | idi | ide |
| | er | er | era | eros | eri | ere |
| | o | o | o | os | o | o |
| 3 | es | es | as | em | ibus | ibus *Plur.* |

Nouns of the Neuter Gender have the Nominative, the Accuſative and Vocative alike in both numbers, and in the plural number, thoſe three caſes end always in *a*.

Genders are three, the Maſculine, the Feminine and the Neuter; theſe are known by the ſignification, and by the Declenſion. There are four Rules by the Signification.

1. The Names of Offices and things belonging to the Male kind, or Hees, are of the Maſculine Gender; as, Gods, Men. To this Rule belongs the Names of Good and Evil Angels, People of ſeveral Countries, Rivers, Months, Winds, Mountains, and *As* a pound weight, with all its parts and compounds, except they end in *a*.

2. The Names of Offices and things belonging to the Female kind, or Shee's, are of the Feminine Gender; as Goddeſſes, Women; to this Rule belongs all Names of Poetical Muſes, Graces, Furies, Harpies, Nymphs, Countries, Cities, Iſlands, and Trees.

3. The Names of Offices of things belonging both to the

the Male and Female, are of the Maſculine Gender when put for Males, and of the Feminine Gender when put for Females; as a Parent, an Infant: to this Rule belongs the names of Birds wild Beaſts, and Fiſhes, whoſe Sex are not known.

4. Nouns ending in *um* in the Nominative Caſe Singular, and all Noun Subſtantives undeclined are of the Neuter Gender. To this Rule is attributed things without life, as, *Lignum* Wood, *Onus* a Burden.

*Rules to know the Gender by the Declenſion.*

1. Nouns of the firſt Declenſion ending in *a* and *e* in the Nominative Caſe Singular, are of the Feminine Gender; as *Muſa* a Muſe, *Roſa* a Roſe, *Terra* the Earth.

But Greek Nouns in *as* and *es*, and ſuch as are formed of them in *a*, are Maſculines; as *Satrapas*, or *Satrapa* a Peer of the Realm, *Athletes* or *Athleta* a great Wraſtler. So are *Adria* a Romane, *Colonie in Piseum*, *Cometa* a Blazng Star, and *Planeta* a Planet.

2 Nouns of the ſecond declenſion in *os*, *r*, and *us*, are of the Maſculine Gender; as *Liber* a Book, *Logos* a Saying, *Annus* a Year.

1. Except *humus* the ground, *Domus* a houſe, *alvus* a paunch, *Vannus* a Van to winde Corn, *Colus* a Diſtaff, and ſome Nouns formed from the *Greeks* changing *os* into *us*, are Feminines; as *Papyrus* Paper, *Synodus* an Aſſembly, *Dypthongus* a Dipthong *&c.*

2 Except *Barbitus* a Dulcimer, *Balamus* a Bath, *Groſſus* a green Fig, and *Phaſelus* a Galliot, are Maſculine or Feminine.

3 Except *Chaos* a Confuſed heap, *Pelagus* the main Sea, and *Virus* Poiſon, are Neuters. *Vulgus* the Common People is both Maſculine and Neuter.

4 Nouns of the third Declenſion in *o*, *er*, *or*, *os*, *an*, *in*, *on*, are of the Maſculine Gender; as, *Sermo* a Speech, *Venter* a Belly, *Honor* Honour, *&c.*

1. Except Nouns in *do* and *go*, of more than two Syllables, as *Dulcedo* Swetneſs *Dulcedinis*, *Compago* a Joint, are Feminines.

Nouns in *io* which come of Verbs are Feminine, as *petitio* a petition, *Oratio* an Oration.

Alſo *Ditio* a Dominion, *Communio* Communion, *Seditio*, *Sedition*, *Talio* a Recompence, *Conditio* a Condition, *Perduellio* Treaſon, *Portio* a Proportion *Rebellio* Rebellion, *Caro* Fleſh, *Grando* Hail, *Linter* a Cock Boat, *Arbor* a Tree, *Cos* a Whetſtone, *Dos* a Dowry, *Sindon* fine Linnen, and *Icon* an Image, are of the Feminine Gender.

2 Except *Cadaver* a dead Carcaſs, *Iter* a Journey, *Suber* a Cork, *Tuber* a Mathrome, *Uber* a Dug, *Gingiber* Ginger, *Laſer* a Gum called *aſſa fœtida*, *Cicer* a Vetch, *Siſer* Skirwort root, *Piper* Pepper, *Papaver* a Poppy, *Ver* the Spring, *Laver* Water Parſley, *Spinther* a Buckle or Claſp, *Æquor* the Sea, *Ador* Wheat, *Marmor* Marble, *Cor* the Heart, *Os* a bone, *Os* a Mouth, and *Epos* a Song or Verſe, all which are *Neuters*.

Nouns in *as*, *aus*, *es*, *is*, *ys*, *x*, and *S'impure* are of the Feminine Gender, as *Lampas* a Lamp, *fraus* deceit *&c.*

1. Except *Elephas* an Elephant, *Adamas* a Diamond, *Ames* a Pearch for a Bird, *Ceſpes* a Turfe, *Fomes* Fewel, *Gurges* a Gulf, *Limes* a Land Mark, *Palmes* a Vine Bud, *Pes* a Foot, *Paries* the Wall of a Houſe *Poples* the Ham, *Stipes* a Stock or Log, *Termes* a Magot, *Trames* an overthwart Path, *Tudes* a Mallet, *Sanguis* Blood, *Lienis* the Milt, *Orbis* a Round thing, *Callis* a Path, *Caulis* a Stalk, *Collis* a little Hill, *Menſis* a Month, *Celis* a tender Branch, *Follis* a pair of Bellowes, *Enſis* the point of a Weapon, *Fuſtis* a Club, *Fumis* a Rope, *Panis* Bread, *Penis* a Mans Yard, *Crinis* Hair, *Ignis* Fire, *Caſſis* a Snare, *Faſcis* a Fagot, *Torris* a Fire brand, *Sentis* a Thorn, *Piſcis* a Fiſh, *Unguis* the Nail of a hand, *Vermis* a Worm, *Veſtis* a Door-bar, *Poſtis* a Poſt, *Axis* an Axle tree, *Acinacis* a Simiter, *Amnis* a Brook, *Anguis* a Snake, *Aqualis* an Ewer, *Cenchris* a Serpent, *Glis* a Dormouſe, *Pelvis* a Baſon, *Vepris* a Bramble, *Cucumis* a Cucumer, *Lapis* a Stone, *Mugilis* a Mullet, *Pulvis* Duſt, *Unicornis* a Unicorn, *Mons* a Mountain, *Pons* a Bridge, *Fons* a Fountain, *Rudens* a Gable-rope, *Hydrops* the Dropſie, *Calix* a drinking Cup, *Calyx* the bud of a Flower, *Formix* an Arch, *Grex* a Flock, *Spadix* a bright Bay, *Varix* a crooked Vein, *Urpix* an Inſtrument of Husbandry, all which are Maſculines.

Nouns of two Syllables in *ax*, and *ex*, and Nouns in *es* derived of the Greeks, as, *Tapes* Tapeſtry, *Labes* a Spot, *&c.* } are Maſculines.

2 *Vas*

2. *Vas Vasis* a Veſſel, *Æs* Braſs, *Hippomanes* Horſe Poiſon, *Cacoethes* an ill habit of body, *Panaces* the Herb *Oppoponax*, *Nepenthes* an Herb againſt Melancholy, and *attriplex* the Herb *Arach* are Neuters.

Nouns in *a*, *e*, *c*, *l*, *t*, *en*, *ar*, *ur*, and *us* are Neuters.

1. Except *Sal* Salt, *Mugil* a Mullet, *Sol* the Sun, *Lichen* the Herb Liverwort, *Splen* the Spleen, *Lien* the Milt, *Ren* the Kidnies, *Pecten* a Comb, *Hymen* Winter, *Attagen* a Moor-Hen, *Salar* a young Salmon, *Turtur* a Turtle, *Vultur* a Vulture *Furfur* Bran, *Mus* a Mouſe, *Lepus* a Hare, and the Compounds of *Pes*; Except *Lagopus* the Herb Hares foot; which are Maſculines.

2. Except *Palus* a Fen, *Tellus* the Earth, *Pecus Pecudis* Cattle, *Virtus* Vertue, *Juventus* Youth, *Servitus* Bondage, *Senectus* old Age, *Incus* an Anvil, *Subſcus* a faſtening Boards together, *Salus* Health, *&c.* which are Feminines.

IV. Nouns of the fourth Declenſion in *us* are of the Maſculine Gender; as *Habitus* a Faſhion, *Gradus* a Step, *ſucceſſus* a ſpeeding well.

1. Except *Porticus* a Porch, *Tribus* a Stock, *Manus* a Hand, *Idus* the Ides of a Month, *Ficus* a Fig, and *Acus* a Needle, are Feminines.

2. Except *Penus* Proviſion, and *Specus* a Den, which are Maſculine or Feminine.

Nouns in *u* are Neuters; as *Cornu* a Horn, *Genu* a Knee.

V. Nouns of the Fifth Declenſion end all in *es*, and are of the Feminine Gender, as *Facies* a Face, *Species* a Kind.

Except *Meridies* Noon-time, which is Maſculine, and *Dies* a Day, which is Maſculine or Feminine in the Singular, and in the Plural Maſculine onely.

---

## *Of an Adjective.*

A Noun Adjective may have *a*, *the*, *an* before it, and *Man*, Or *thing* after it, becauſe it is the manner, kind, and quality of the thing it ſelf. it hath nothing to diſtinguiſh the Plural Number from the Singular in Engliſh, as *bonus* good, *magnus* great.

Adjectives

Adjectives have Number, Caſe, Gender, Declenſion, nd Compariſon.

*Concord.* The Adjectives muſt be the ſame Number, Caſe and Gender, with the Subſtantive following.

Adjectives of three Terminations are declined after the fi rſt and ſecond Declenſion of Subſtantives.

Adjectives of two, and of one Termination are declined after the Third Declenſion of Subſtantives.

*A Table for the Declining of Adjectives.*

| | Numero Singulari. | | | | | | Numero Plurali. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Gend. | N.V. | Ac. | G. | D. | Ab. | N.V. | A. | Gen. | D. A. |
| Adj. of III Term. | M. | r, us | um | i | o | o | i | os | orum | is |
| | F. | a | am | æ | æ | â | æ | as | arum | |
| | N | um | um | i | o | o | a | a | orum | |
| Adj. of II Term. | M.F | is | em | is | i | i | es & ia | es & ia | ium | ibus |
| | | & | & | | | | | | | |
| | N. | e | e | | | | | | | |
| | M.F | or | em | is | i | e or i | es & ia | es & ia | ium | ibus |
| | | & | & | | | | | | | |
| | N. | us | us | | | | | | | |
| Adj. of I. Term. | M. | x, or, os | em | is | i | e or i | es & ia | es & ia | ium | ibus |
| | F. | es, ar | & | | | | | | | |
| | | as, &, | x, s | | | | | | | |
| | N. | s, impure | r | | | | | | | |

Totus *whole*, ſolus *alone*, unus *one*, ullus *any*, alius *another*, alter *another*, uter *whether*, neuter *neither*, with their Compounds, make their Genitive ſingular in *ius*, and their Dative in *i*.

*Ullus, alius, alter, uter*, and *neuter*, want the Vocative caſe.

Ambo, *both*, and Duo, *two*, are thus declined,

Pluraliter.

| N.V. | Ac. | Gen. | D Ab |
|---|---|---|---|
| o | os | orum | obus |
| æ | as | arum | abus |
| o | o | orum | obus |

Of

*Of the Gender of Adjectives.*

Adjectives have all Genders, or they have ſeveral Terminations which may be joyned with Subſtantives of any Gender.

Adjectives in *r*, and *us*, have three endings in the Nominative caſe. The firſt is Maſculine, the ſecond Feminine, and the third Neuter, as, *ſacer, ſacra, ſacrum*, holy.

Adjectives in *is*, and Comparatives have two endings, the firſt is Maſculine and Feminine, the ſecond Neuter, as, *triſtis, triſte*, ſad, *doctior & doctius*, more learned.

Adjectives in *x, ar, as, es, or, os*, and *s*, impure, have but one ending in the Nominative caſe, which is Maſculine; Feminine, and Neuter, as. *Felix* happy.

*Of Compariſon.*

There be three degrees of Compariſon; the Poſitive, the Comparative, and the Superlative.

They are expreſſed in *Engliſh* thus, *hard, harder, hardeſt*, or, *hard, more hard, moſt hard.*

In the *Latin* the Comparative and Superlative are formed of the firſt caſe of the Poſitive ending in *i*, by putting to *or* for the Comparative, and *ſimus* to make the Superlative; as, *durus, durior, duriſſimus.*

*A Table to form Compariſon.*

Numero Singulari.

| | | Nom. Voc. | Accus. | Ge. | D. | Abl. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poſitive. | M. | us,er,is | um | i | o | o |
| | F. | a, is | am } em | æ, is | æ, i | â } e |
| | N. | um, e } x, ns | um,e,x,ns | i | o | o } i, |
| Compar. | M. F. | ior | iorem | ioris | iori | iore |
| | N. | ius | ius | | | iori |
| Superl. | M. | mus | mum | mi | mo | mo |
| | F. | ma | mam | mæ | mæ | mâ |
| | N. | mum | mum | mi | mo | mo |

Numero

| Numero Plurali. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N. V. | Accuſ. | Gen. | D. Abl. |
| Poſitive. | M. | i } es | os } es | orum } [illegible]m | is |
| | F. | æ } | as } | [illegible] | |
| | N. | [illegible], ia | a, ia | orum } | ibus |
| Compar. | M. | iores | iores | | |
| | F. | | | iorum | ioribus |
| | N. | iora | iora | | |
| Superl. | M. | mi | mos | morum | |
| | F | mæ | mas | marum | mis |
| | N. | ma | ma | morum | |

But, 1. If the Poſitive endeth in *r*, the Superlative is formed by adding *rimus*; as, *ater*, *aterrimus*.

2. Some Adjectives in *his* form the Superlative, by changing *is* into *limus*; as, *facilis*, *facillimus*.

3. Adjectives having a Vowel before us, make the Comparative and Superlative, by *magis* and *maxime*.

*Pronoun.*

A Pronoun is a part of Speech which is uſed for a Noun; as inſtead of naming my name, I ſay, *ego* I: Inſtead of naming thy name, I ſay, *tu* thou: inſtead of naming any other perſon or thing, I ſay, *ille* he, *illud* it.

There be nineteen Pronouns, *Ego* I, *tu* thou, *ſui* of himſelf, or of themſelves, *ille* he, or that, *ipſe* he, *iſte* this, *hic* he, or this, *is* he, *qui*, or *quis* who, *meus* mine, *tuus* thine, *ſuus* his, *noſter* ours, *veſter* yours, *cujus* of whoſe, *noſtras* our Countrey man, *veſtras* your Countrey-man, and *cujas* what Countrey-man.

Pronouns are Subſtantives and Adjectives, they have Number, Caſe, Gender and Declenſion; as Nouns Subſtantives have, Pronouns have not *a* or *the* before them, but they have all ſigns of Caſes.

Six Pronouns are irregularly declined, as follow.

Singulariter,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Singulariter. | Nom. *Ego*, I. | *Tu*, thou. | *There be four Declenſions of Pronouns,* Ego, tu, ſui, *are Subſtantives, and of the firſt Declenſion.* |
| | Voc. is wanting. | *tu*, o thou. | |
| | Accuſ. *me*, me. | *te*, thee. | |
| | Gen. *mei*, of me. | *tui*, of thee. | Sing. and Plural. |
| | Dat. *mihi*, to me. | *tibi*, to thee. | |
| | Abl. *me*, with me. | *te*, with thee. | |
| Pluraliter. | Nom. *Nos*, we. | *Vos*, ye. | N. V. is wanting. |
| | Voc. is wanting. | *vos*, o ye. | Ac. ſe *him, them.* |
| | Accuſ. *nos*, us | *vos*, you | G ſui *of him, of them.* |
| | Gen. *noſtrum, vel noſtri*, (of us. | *veſtrum, vel veſtri*, (you. | D. *ſibi*, to him, to them. |
| | Da. } *nobis*, to us. | *vobis*, to you. | Ab. *ſe*, with him, with (them. |
| | Ab. } with | with you. | *All the reſt are Adjectives.* |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Singulariter. | N. *Hic, hæ, hoc.* | *Is, ea, id.* | *qui, quæ, quod.* |
| | V. is wanting | is wanting. | is wanting. |
| | A. *hunc, hanc, hoc.* | *eum, eam, id,* | *quem. quamquod.* |
| | G. *Hujus.* | *ejus.* | *cujus* |
| | D. *huic.* | *ei.* | *cui.* |
| | A. *hoc, hac, hoc.* | *eo, eâ, eo.* | *quo, quâ, quo.* |
| Pluraliter. | N. *Hi, hæ, hæc.* | *ii, ea, ea.* | *qui, quæ, quæ.* |
| | V. is wanting: | is wanting. | is wanting. |
| | A. *hos, has, hæc,* | *eos, eas, ea.* | *quos, quas, quæ.* |
| | G. *horum, harum, horum* | *eorum, earum, eorum.* | *quorum, quarum, quorum* |
| | D. *his.* | *iis, vel eis.* | *quibus, vel queis.* |
| | A. | | |

*Ille* and *iſte* are declined like *alius*, which make the Neuter Gender in *ud*. *Ipſe* is declined like *ſolus*.

*Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter*, are declined like Adjectives of three Terminations, only *meus* makes, *mi, mea, meum*, in the Vocative Caſe.

A Pronoun hath three Perſons.

*Ego*, and *nos*, are of the firſt Perſon. *Tu*, and *vos*, and every Vocative Caſe are of the ſecond Perſon; *Ille, illi*, and all Nouns, Pronouns, and Participles are of the third Perſon.

## *Of a Verb.*

A Verb ſignifies the doing, the ſuffering, or the being of a Subſtantive called the Nominative caſe which uſually ſtands before it.

A

A Verb may have the ſign of a mood or Tenſe before it. A verb is Perſonal or impersonal.

Six things belong to Verbs, Voice, Mood, Tenſe Number, Perſon, Conjugation.

Voices, or Forms are four { Active, Paſſive, Neuter and Deponent.

A Verb Active in the firſt Perſon of the Indicative Mood, preſent tenſe ſingular ends in *o* (which is an Active Termination) and it ſignifies to do, (which is an Active ſign) as *Laudo* I praiſe.

A Verb paſſive ſignifies the ſuffering of a Subſtantive before it; it hah a Paſſive ſign, and a Paſſive Termination; as *Laudor* I am praiſed.

A Verb Neuter ſignifies the ſuffering of a Subſtantive before it, it hath a Paſſive ſign in the Engliſh, and an Active Termination in the Latin, *Ægroto* I am ſick. Onely *Sum* and its Compounds end in *m*, which Verb ſiginifies the being of a Subſtantive before it.

A Verb Deponent ſignifies the doing of a Subſtantive before it; it hath an active ſign in the Engliſh, and a Paſſive termination in the Latin; as *loquor*, *I do ſpeak*.

Moods are four, the *Indicative*, the *Potential*, the *Imperative*, and the *Infinitive*.

The *Indicative* ſheweth or demandeth, affirms, or denys, and it hath no ſign.

The *Potential* hath *may*, *can*, in the preſent Tenſe, *might*, *would*, *could*, *ſhould*, or *ought* in the other Tenſes.

The Potential is called the Subjunctive Mood with a Conjunction before it; and an *Optative*, with an *Adverb* of wiſhing.

The Imperative Mood commandeth, intreateth, or exhorteth, it hath this ſign *let* in three perſons.

The Infinitive Mood hath *To*. It hath but one Termination, and therefore it needs no Nominative Caſe to direct it in Number and Perſon.

To this Mood belongs three Gerunds ending in *di*, *do*, *dum*, which ſignifies for the moſt part actively, but they are properly oblique Caſes; having the ſigns *of*, *in*, *to*.

Alſo

Alſo two Supines, the former iu *um* ſignifying actively. The latter in *u* ſignifying paſſively.

The Active ſigns of Moods are Made Paſſive, by putting *be* to them; as may love, may be loved.

Tenſes are five: which are known by their ſigns theſe are

| | Active ſigns. | Paſſive ſigns. |
|---|---|---|
| Preſent tenſe | *do, doſt, doth,* | *am, art, is, are, be, beeſt.* |
| Preterimperfect | *did, didſt,* | *was were.* |
| Preterperfect | *have, haſt, hath,* | *have been.* |
| Preterpluperfect | *had, hadſt* | *had been.* |
| Future tenſe | *ſhall or will* | *ſhall or will be.* |

*Concord.* The Verb muſt be the ſame Number and Perſon with its Nominative Caſe, which is always a Subſtantive that uſually ſtands before the Verb; as I did praiſe.

Impersonal Verbs are ſeldome uſed in any other but the third Perſon ſingular onely, through all Moods and Tenſes, and in Engliſh have commonly the ſign *it* before them; as, it becometh, *decet.*

Conjugations are four. Theſe are known by the Termination of the Theme, thus.

Verbs in *o*, with a Conſonant before *o*, are of the firſt Conjugation; as, *laudo* I praiſe.

Verbs in *eo* are of the ſecond Conjugation; as, *Doceo* I teach.

Verbs of the Third Conjugation are all ſet down.

Verbs in *io* are of the Fourth Conjugation; as, *Audio* I hear.

Rules for forming the Preterperfect Tenſes and Supines of Verbs.

1. Verbs in *o*, of the firſt Conjugation make the Preterperfect tenſe in *avi*, and the Supine in *atum*; as *am o avi atum*, to love, *Pot-o-avi-atum*, & *um* per *Synchopen* to drink.

Except theſe Verbs following which form the Preterperfect Tenſe, and Supines, as follows.

Note that Verbs may be compounded of other words, therefore where *C.* is ſet before a word, it ſignifies the foregoing Verb to be ſo formed in Compoſition.

Crep-o-ui-itum *to crack.*

C. { in- / dis- } Crep-o { ui-itum *to chide.* & avi & atum *to diſagree.*

Cub-o-ui-itum *to ly down.*

Do, dedi, datum *to give.*

C. { circum- / peſſun- / ſatis- / venun- } do-dedi-datum { *to encloſe* / *to tread down* / *to put in Sure-ty* / *to ſell.*

The

*The rest of its Compounds are of the third Conjugation.*

Dom-o-ui-itum *to tame.*

Fric o-ui-tum *to rub or fret.*

Juv-o-i-tum *to help.*

Labo, caret, caret, *to waver.*

Lavo, lavi { lavatum / lautum / lotum } *to wash.*

Mic-o-u caret *to glister.*

Dimic-o-ui & avi-atum *to fight.*

Neco *to kill, is regular, but*

C-nec-o-u-tum

Plico *to fold, is Regular, but*

c. { ap- / com- / ex- / im- } plic-o- { ui-itum & avi-atum } { *to apply.* / *to fold.* / *to unfold* / *to intangle.* }

*The rest of its compounds are regular.*

Sec-o-ui-tum *to cut.*

Son o-ui-itum *to sound.*

Sto, steti, statum *to stand.*

C Sto, stiti, stitum & statum

Exc. circum-sto-steti-stitum-statum *to stand about.*

Ton-o-ui-itum *to thunder.*

Vet-o-ui itum *to forbid.*

---

2. Verbs in *eo* of the second Conjugation, make their Preterperfect Tense in *ui*, and their Supines in *itum*, as *mon-eo, ui-itum* to warn.

Except these Verbs following which make their perfect tense or Supines otherwise.

Al-geo si, caret *to chill for cold.*

Arc-eo-ui itum *to drive away.*

C-erceo-ercui-ercitum.

Ar-deo-si-sum *to burn.*

Au-geo xi-ctum *to increase.*

Ca-veo-vi-utum *to beware.*

Sens-eo-ui-um *to perceive.*

Ci-eo evi-tum *to provoke.*

*C.* Conni-veo-vi & xi caret *to wink.*

Del-eo-evi-etum *to blot out.*

Doc-eo-ui-tum *to teach.*

Eg-eo-ui, caret *to want.*

*C.* Indig-eo ui-caret *to stand in need.*

Fav eo-i-tum *to favour.*

Ferv-eo-i & ui, caret *to be hot.*

Fle-o-vi-tum *to weep.*

Fo-veo-vi-tum *to cherish.*

Fri-geo-xi, caret *to be cold.*

Fre-ndeo-ndi-ssum *to gnash.*

Ful-geo-si, caret *to shine.*

Hæ-reo-si-sum *to cleave.*

Habeo to have *is Regular, but its Compounds change* a *into* i, *except* posthabeo *to put back.*

Indul-geo-si tum *to grant.*

Ju-beo-ssi-ssum *to bid, command.*

Langu-eo-i, caret *to languish.*

Le- -vi-tum *to smear over.*

Li- queo-cui, caret *to soften.*

Lu-ceo-xi caret *to shine.*

Lu-geo-xi-ctum *to lament.*

Man-eo-si-sum *to abide, stay.*

*c.* { e- / præ- / im- / pro- / super- } min-eo-ui carent. { *to excell.* / *to hang over.* / *thers.* / *to be above o-* }

*The rest of its Compounds follow the simple verb;* as

Per-man-eo-si-sum *to persevere.*

Mis-

Miſ-ceo-cui-tum *to mingle.*
Mo-rdeo-mordi-rſum *to bite.*
C-mordeo-mordi-morſum.
Mo-veo-vi-tum *to move.*
Mul-ceo-ſi-ſum *to pacify.*
Mul-geo-ſi- & xi-ctum *to milk.*
Ne-o-vi-tum *to ſpin.*
Oleo *to ſmell, with its compounds are regular. Except.*

ab- per- } ol-eo-evi-itum { *to ſmell from.* / *to ſtink much.*
ex- obs- } ole-o-vi-tum *to wax cold.*
ad- in- } ole-o-vi { adultum / caret. } *to wax big.*

Pat-eo-ui, caret *to lye open.*
Pav-e-i, caret *to be in fear.*
Pe-ndeo-pendi, caret *to hang.*
C-pendeo-pendi caret
C-ple-o-vi-tum *to fill.*
Pra-deo-di-ſum *to dine.*
Ri-deo-ſi-ſum *to laugh.*
Se-deo-di-ſum *to ſit.*
C. ſideo-ſedi-ſeſſum *Exc.*
Circum ſedeo *to beſiege.* &
Super-ſedeo *to ſit above.*
Sor-beo-bui-ptum *to ſup.*
C. abſor-beo-bui & pſi-ptum.
Spo-ndeo-ſpondi-ſum *to betroath.*
C. Spondeo-ſpondi-ſponſum
Strid-eo-i, caret *to make a noiſe.*
Sue-deo-ſi-ſum *to exhort.*
Ter-eo-ui-tum *to hold.*
C-tineo-tinui-tentum *Except*
Attineo *to attain,* pertineo *to belong, and* abſtineo *to abſtain. which want their Supines.*

Ter-geo-ſi-ſum *to wipe.*
Tim-eo-ui caret *to fear.*
To-ndeo-tondi-nſum *to clip.*
C. To-ndeo-tondi-tonſum
Tor-queo-ſi-tum *to wreſt, bow.*
Torreo, torrui, toſtum *to roſt, bake.*
Tur-geo-ſi caret *to ſwell.*
Vi-deo-ſi-ſum *to ſee.*
Vin-o-vi-tum *to bind.*
Vo-veo-vi-tum *to vow, wiſh.*
Ur-geo-ſi- caret *to conſtrain.*

*Irregular Impersonals.*

Li-bet-buit & bitum eſt *it liſteth.*
Lic-et-uit & itum eſt *it is lawful.*
Miſer-et-ertum eſt *it pitieth.*
Pertæ-det-duit & ſum eſt *to loath.*
Pig-et-uit & itum eſt *it irketh*
Pud-et-uit & itum eſt *it ſhameth.*

*Theſe verbs Neuter paſſives have a perfect tenſe of the paſſive form.*

Au-deo-ſus ſum *to be bold.*
Gau-deo-ſus ſum *to be glad.*
Mæ-reo-ſtus ſum *to be ſad.*
Sol-eo-itus ſum *to be wont.*

All Verbs Neuters making their Preterperfect tenſes in *ui*, do want their Supines, except *caleo* to be hot, *careo* to want, *doleo* to be pained, *lateo* to ly hid, *noceo* to hurt, *oleo* to ſmell, *pareo* to bring forth, *placeo* to pleaſe, and *valeo* to be in health.

Theſe

These want both perfect tense and supines.

*Aveo* to wish or desire, *clueo* to glister, *denseo* to be thick, *flaveo* to be yellow, *glabreo* to be smooth, *liquet* it is manifest, *liveo* to be black and blew, *polleo* to be able, and *renideo* to smile.

---

Verbs in *o* of the third Conjugation make their Preterperfect tense in *i*, and their Supines in *tum*, as *ico-i-tum* to smite.

Most Verbs of this Conjugation are irregular. Here is therefore set down the perfect tenses and Supines of all the simple Verbs thereof and so many compounds as any way differ from their Simples.

Bo.

Bib-o-i-tum *to drink.*
cu-mbo-bui-bitum *to lie down.*
Glu-bo-bi & psi-bitum & ptum *to flea.*
Lamb-o-i, caret *to lick.*
Nu-bo-psi-ptum *to be married*
Scab-o-i, caret *to scratch.*
Scri-bo-psi-ptum *to write.*

Co.

Di-co-xi-ctum *to speak.*
Du-co-xi-ctum *to lead.*
Par-co-si & peperci-sum *to spare.*
Vi-nco-ci-ctum *to overcome.*

Sco.

Cre-sco-vi-tum *to grow.*
D'-sco-dici caret *to learn.*
Fatisco, Olisco, Hisco } caret, caret { *to chink. to desire greatly. to gape.*
No-sco-vi-tum *to know.*
Ag-, Cog- } no-sco-vi-tum { *to know of old. to perceive.*
Pa-sc- -i-stum *to feed.*
com-, dis- } pesc-o-ui-itum { *to refrain. to drive away.*
Po-sco-posci caret *to require.*
Quie-sco-vi-tum *to rest.*
Sci-sco-vi-tum *to discern.*
Sue-sco-vi-tum *to be wont.*

Do.

Cado, cecidi, casum *to fall.*
C. cido-cidi caret, *except*
Oc- } cido-cidi-casum { *to be slain.*
Re- } { *to fall again.*
Cœdo, cecīdi, cœsum *to beat.*
C-cido-cidi-cisum.
Cando *is out of use, but*
C-cendo, cendi, censum.
Ce-do-ssi-ssum *to depart.*
Clau-do-si-sum *to shut, stop.*
Clu-do-si-sum *to inclose.*
Cu-do-di-sum *to stamp.*
Divi-do-si-sum *to divide.*

The Compounds of *do* of this Conjugation are thus formed.

Do-didi-ditum; *as,*
Con-do-didi-ditum *to build.*
Exc. Abscond-o-di-ditum *to hide.*
E-do-di-sum *to eat.*
Fendo *is out of use, but*
C-fendo-fendi-fensum.
Fi-do-sus sum *to trust.*
Fi-ndo-di-ssum *to cleave.*

Fren-

Fre-ndo-ndi-ſſum *to gnaſh.*
Fu-ndo-di-ſum *to pour out*
Lœ-do-ſi-ſum *to hurt.*
C-lido-liſi-liſum
Lu-do-ſi-ſum *to play.*
Man-do-ſi-ſum *to eat.*
Pan-do-di-ſum & paſſum *to open.*
Pe-do-pedi-ditum *to break wind.*
C-pedo-pedi-peditum.
Pe-ndo-pendi-nſum *to hang.*
C-pendo-pendi-penſum.
Plau-do-ſi-ſum *to clap hands.*
C. { dif- ex- ſup- } plo-do-ſi-ſum { *to break off.* *to thruſt out.* *to ſtamp on.*
Prehen-do-di-ſum *to take hold of.*
Ra-do-ſi-ſum, *to ſhave.*
Re-do-ſi-ſum *to gnaw.*
Ru-do-di caret *to bray, rear.*
Scan-do-ſi-ſum *to climb.*
C-Scendo-ſcendi-ſcenſum.
Sci-ndo-di-ſſum *to cut.*
Sido-ſedi caret *to ſink.*
Strido-di-caret *to make a noiſe*
Te-ndo-tendi-nſum & ntum *to ſtretch.*
C. tendo-tendi { tenſum. tentum.
Tru-do-ſi-ſum *to thruſt.*
Tu-ndo-tudi-ſum & nſum *to knock.*
C. tundo-tudi-tuſum & tunſum
Va-do-ſi-ſum *to go.*

## Go.

Ago, egi, actum *to do.*
C-igo-egi-actum. *Except*
Per-ago-egi-actum *to finiſh.*
Circum-ago-egi-actum *to lead about.*
Sat-ago- gi caret *to have to do*
ambigo, caret, *to be in doubt.*
Co-go-egi-actum *to compel.*
de-go-gi caret, *to live.*
Prod-go-egi-caret, *to conſume idely.*
An-go-xi caret, *to vex.*
Cin-go-xi-ctum *to gird.*
Clan-go-xi-caret, *to ſound.*
Fi-go-xi-xum & ctum *to faſten*
Fi-ngo-nxi-ctum *to ly, feign.*
C-Fin-go-xi-ctum, *to torment.*
Frango-fregi-fractum, *to break.*
C-fringo-fregi-fractum.
Frigo-xi-ctum & xum, *to rub*
Fun-go-xi-ctum *to exerciſe.*
Le-ge-gi-ctum, *to read.*
C-ligo-legi-lectum, *Except*
Allego *to alledge*, perlego *to read on*, prælego, *to give before death*, ſublego *to tread lightly on*, tranſlego *to read over, follow the ſimple Verb.*
Diligo *to love*, intelligo *to underſtand*, negligo *to neglect, make* lexi *and* lectum.
Lin-go-xi-ctum, *to lick.*
Mer-go-ſi-ſum, *to drown.*
Mingo, vide Meio, *to piſs.*
Mun-go-xi-ctum, *to ſmite.*
Nin-go-xi caret, *to ſnow.*
Pago, pepegi, pactum, *to bargain.*
Pa-ngo-nxi-ctum, *to faſten.*

C-pingo

C-pingo-pegi-pactum, *Exc.*

Circum- / De- / Ex- / Ap- / Re- } pango-pegi-pactum. { *to fasten about.* / *to plant.* / *to ordain.* / *to put forward.* / *to fasten again.*

Pi-ngo-nxi-ctum, *to point.*

Plan-go-xi-ctum, *to lament.*

Pun-go-xi & pupugi, ctum *to prick.*

*C.* pungo-punxi-punctum. *Except*

Re-pun-go-xi & pupugi-punctum. *to vex again,*

Re-go-xi-ctum *to Rule, govern*

*C.* rigo-rexi-rectum. *Except*

Per- / Sur- } go-rexi-rectum { *to go forward.* / *to arise.*

Spar-go-si-sum, *to sprinkle.*

C-Stin-guo-xi-ctum, *to extinguish.*

Stri-ngo-xi-ctum, *to bind.*

Su-go-xi-ctum, *to suck.*

Tango-tetigi-tactum, *to touch.*

*C.* Tingo-tigi-tactum.

Te-go-xi-tectum, *to cover.*

Ter-go-si-sum, *to wipe, scour.*

Tin-go-xi-ctum, *to dip.*

Vergo, caret, caret, *to bow down.*

Un-go-xi-ctum, *to anoint.*

Ho.

Tra-ho-xi-ctum, *to draw.*

Ve-ho-xi-ctum, *to carry.*

Lo.

Al-o-ui-tum & itum, *to nourish.*

Cello *is out of use, but.*

*c.* { antecell-o-ui-caret, *to surmount.* / ex / præ- } cel-lo-lui-sum { *to excel.* / *to surpass.* / percello, perculi, perculsum, *to strike.* / recello, caret, caret *to withdraw.*

Colo, colui, cultum, *to worship.*

Consul-o-ui-ultum, *to counsel.*

Fallo, fefelli, falsum, *to deceive.*

*C.* Refello-refelli caret, *to disapprove.*

Mal-o-ui, caret, *to had rather.*

Mol-o-ui-itum, *to grind.*

Nol-ui-caret, *to be unwilling.*

Occul-o-ui-tum, *to keep close.*

Pello, pepuli, pulsum, *to drive away.*

C-pello-puli-pulsum.

Psal-o-ui caret, *to sing.*

Sal-lo-li-sum *to salt.*

Tollo, sustuli, sublatum, *to lift up.*

*c.* { extollo, extuli, elatum, *to provoke.* / attollo, caret, caret, *to rise.*

Vello, velli & vulsi, vulsum, *to pull.*

Vol-o-ui caret, *to will.*

Mo.

Com-o-psi-ptum, *to kemb.*

Dem-o-psi-ptum, *to take away.*

Em-o-i-tum, *to buy*

C-imo-emi-emptum. *Except*

Coemo, coemi, coemptum, *to buy with another.*

Frem-o-ui-itum, *to roar.*

Gem-o-ui-itum, *to groan.*

Pre-mo-ssi-ssum, *to press.*

C-primo-pressi-pressum.

Prom-o-psi-ptum, *to prompt.*

Sum

Sum-o-ſi-ptum, *to take.*
Trem-o-ui, caret, *to tremble.*
Vom-o-ui-itum, *to vomit.*

No.

Cano, cecini, cantum, *to ſing*
C-cino-cinui, centum.
Cerno, crevi, cretum, *to perceive.*
Gigno, genui, genitum, *to beget*
Lino, levi, litum, *to anoint*
Po-no-ſi-ſitum, *to put.*
Si-[illegible]-tum, *to ſuffer.*
Sp-[illegible]-tum *to deſpiſe*
St-rno-[illegible]-tum, *to caſt down*
Tem-no-ſ-ptum, *to contemn.*

Po.

Carp-o-ſi-tum, *to find fault*
C-cer-o-cerpſi-cerptum.
Rep-o-ſi-tum, *to creep.*
Rumpo-[illegible]-tum, *to break*
Scalp-o-ſi-tum, *to ſcratch.*
Serp-o-ſi-tum, *to go ſoftly.*
Strep-o-[illegible]-itum, *to make a noiſe.*

Quo.

Co-quo-xi-ctum, *to boil.*
C-linquo-liqui-lictum, *to leave*

Ro.

Curro-curri-curſum, *to run.*
C-urro-[illegible]-curſum. *But,*

Ex- De- præ- pro- } curro { curri & cucurri } curſum { *to run out. to run down. to run before. to run forth.*

Fero, tuli, latum, *to bear, ſuffer*
Furo, inſanivi, inſanitum, *to be mad.*
Ge-ro-ſſi-ſtum, *to carry.*
Quæ-ro-ſivi-ſitum, *to ſeek.*
C-quiro-quiſivi-quiſitum.
Sero, ſevi, ſatum, *to plant.*
C-ſero-ſevi-ſitum.
Ser-o-ui-tum, *to lay in order.*
Tero, trivi, tritum, *to thraſh.*
Ver-ro-ri-ſum, *to bruſh.*
U-ro-ſſ-ſtum, *to burn.*

So.

Arceſ-ſo-ſivi-ſitum *to go to call.*
Capeſ-ſo-ſi & ſivi-ſitum, *to receive.*
Depſo ui-itum, *to knead.*
Facſſ-o-i & ivi-itum, *to depart.*
Inceſſ-o-i & ivi caret, *to invade.*
Lacceſſ-o-ivi-itum, *to provoke.*
Piſ-o-[illegible]-tum & piſtum *to bruiſe.*
Viſ-o-i-[illegible] *to ſee.*

To.

Flecto, flexi, flexum, *to bend.*
Me-to-ſſui-ſtum, *to reap.*
Mitto-miſi-miſſum, *to ſend*
Nec-to-xi & xui-xum, *to knit.*
Pecto-xi & xui-xum, *to kemb.*
Pet-o-ivi-itum, *to require.*
Plecto-xi & xui-xum, *to weave.*
Sifto, ſtiti, ſtatum, *to ſtop.*
C-ſiſto, ſtiti caret.
Stert-o-ui caret, *to ſnort.*
ver to ti-ſum, *to turn.*

Vo.

Solvo-vi-utum, *to pay.*
Vivo xi-ctum, *to live.*
Volvo-vi-utum, *to conſider.*

Xo.

Texo-ui-tum, *to knit.*

O pure.

Acu-o-i-tum, *to be ſharp.*
Annu-o-i, caret *to nod with the head.*
Argu-o-i-tum, *to reprove.*
Capio, cepi, captum, *to take.*
C-cipio-cepi-ceptum.
Cup-io-ivi-itum, *to deſire.*
Exu-o-i-tum, *to deprive.*
Facio, feci, factum, *to do.*
C-ficio-feci-fectum, *but*
Flocci-nauci-ſatis-bene-male-frigi-cal-ol-compend- *and* commone-facio, *follow the ſimple Verb.*
Flu-o-xi-xum, *to flow.*
Fo-dio-di-ſſum, *to dig.*
Fug-io-i-itum, *to flee.*
Gru-o-i caret, *to cry as a Crane.*
Jacio, jeci, jactum, *to caſt.*
C-jicio-jeci-jectum.
Imbu-o-i-tum, *to inſtruct.*
Indu-o-i-tum, *to put on.*
La-cio *is out of uſe, but* C-icio-lexi-lectum. *Except* elicio, elicui, elicitum, *to allure.*
Lu-o-i-itum, *to ſatisfy.*
Meio, minxi, mictum, *to piſs.*
Metu-o-i caret, *to fear.*
Minu-o-i-tum, *to diminiſh.*
Pario, peperi, partum, *to bring forth*

*Its Compoumpounds are of the fourth.*

Plu-o-i & vi-tum, *to rain.*
Qua-tio-ſſi-ſſum, *to ſhake.*
C-cutio-cuſſi-cuſſum.
Rap-io-ui-tum, *to ſnatch.*
C-ripio-ripui-reptum.
Renu-o-i caret, *to deſpiſe.*
Reſpu-o-i caret, *to reject.*
Ru-o-i-tum & itum, *to ruſh.*
Sap-io-ui & ivi caret, *to be wiſe.*
C-ſipio-ſipui caret
Specio *is out of uſe, but*
C-ſpicio-ſpexi-ſpectum.
Spu-o-i-tum, *to ſpit.*
C-ſpuo-ſpui caret.
Statu-o-i-tum, *to appoint.*
C-ſtituo-ſtitui-ſtatutum.
Sternu-o-i-tum, *to ſneeſe.*
Stru-o-xi-ctum, *to build.*
Su-o-i-tum, *to ſew.*
Tribu-o-i-tum, *to beſtow.*

*Verbes in* io *are of the fourth Conjugation, and they make their Perterperfect tenſe, in* ivi, *and their Supines in* itum, *as* aud-io-ivi-tum, *to hear, except theſe following.*

Ami-ci-o-cui-xi & civi-ctum, *to cloth*
Far-cio-ſi-tum, *to fat, cram.*
C-fercio-ferci-fertum.
Ferio, percuſſi, percuſſum, *to ſtrike.*
Fio, factus ſum, *to be made or done.*
Ful-cio-ſi-tum, *to hold up.*
Gefti-o-vi caret, *to delight much.*
Hau-rio-ſi-ſtum, *to draw.*
Pario, *to bring forth, is of the third Conjugat. but its Compounds are thus formed.*
C-perio-perui-pertum. *Except*

Com-

Com- re- } per-io-i-tum { *to find out.* *to perceive.*

Rau-cio-fi-ſum, *to be hoarſe.*
Sal-io ü- & ui-tum, *to leap.*
C-filio-ſilü & ſilui-ſultum.

*Exs.*

Ab- Pro- } ſil-io-ui caret, { *to leap from.* *to leap out.*

Sar-cio-xi & civ-ctum & ci-tum, *to confirm.*
Sar-cio-ſi-tum, *to repair.*
Sen-tio-ſi-ſum, *to perceive.*
Sep-elio-elivi-ultum, *to bury.*
Sep-io-ſi-tum, *to hedge, beſet.*
Singult-ic-ivi-um, *to ſob.*
Ven-eo-ivi-am, *to be ſold.*
Ven-io-i-tum, *to come.*
Vin-cio-xi-ctum, *to bind.*

Note, that all Verbs in *io* are of the fourth Conjugation, except theſe of the firſt: *Glacio* to congeal, or freez; *emacio* to make lean; *ſocio* to accompany; *crucio* to torment; *ſaucio* to wound; *calcio* to put on ſhoes; *nuncio* to report; *faſcio* to ſwaddle; *radio* to ſhine; *bio* to gape, or wonder; *retalio* to do like for like; *ſpolio* to ſpoil; *amplio* to enlarge; *lanio* to cut in pieces; *ſomnio* to dream; *pio* to honour, or reverence; *ſtrio* to turn and breathe; *vario* to deck; *deſurio* to divide into Bands, or Companies; *ſuccenſio* to ſupply number; *furio* to make mad; *infio* to loſe; *vitio* to infect; and thoſe of the third enumerated before.

Verbes in *or* have no regular Preterperfect tenſe of their own, therefore the Preterperfect tenſe, and all derived from it, are made of the Participle of the Preter tenſe, and *ſum*, or *fui*, thus.

Indicative Mood.

*Preter tenſe,* [illegible] vel ſui.
*Preterplu.* [illegible] vel fueram.

Potential Mood.

*Preterperfect tenſe,* [illegible] vel ſuerim.
*Preterplu. tenſe,* [illegible] vel ſuiſſem.
[illegible] vel fuero.

*Infinitive Preter tenſe,* [illegible] vel ſuiſſe.

Except theſe following which are formed irregularly.

*Of the ſecond Conjugation.*

Fa-teor-ſus ſum *to confeſs.*
C-fiteor ſeſſus ſum.
Med-eor-icatus ſum, *to heal.*
Miſer-eor-tus ſum, *to pity.*
Reor, ratus ſum, *to think.*

*Of the third Conjugation.*

Ap-iſcor-tus ſum, *to get*

[illegible] -dior-xus ſum, *to ex-*
[illegible]
[illegible] -ctor-xus ſum, *to de-*
*ceive.*
Comminiſcor-entus ſum, *to*
*invent.*
Expergiſcor-rectus ſum, *to*
*awake.*
[illegible] Futurer,

Fatiſcor, *to chink is chfolate.*
C-de-fetiſcor-feſſus ſum, *to weary.*
Fru or-ctus& itus ſum, *to enjoy*
Fur-gor-ſtus ſum, *to execute.*
Gr-deor greſſus ſum, *to ſtep.*
C-gredior, greſſus ſum.
Ira-ſcor-tus ſum, *to be angry.*
La-bor-pſus ſum, *to ſlip.*
Liqu-or-efactus ſum, *to conſume.*
Lc-quor-cutus ſum, *to ſpeak.*
Mo -ior-tuus ſum, *to dye.*
N -nciſcor-ctus ſum, *to get.*
Na-ſcor-tus ſum, *to be born.*
Ni-tor-ſus & xus ſum, *to ſtrive.*
Obli-iſcor-tus ſum, *to forget.*
Or-dior-ſus ſum, *to begin.*
Or-ior-tus ſum, *to ariſe.*
Pa-ciſcor-ctus ſum, *to covenant*
Pa-tior-ſſus ſum, *to endure.*
Poti-o -tus ſum, *to atchieve.*
Proſ-iciſco -ctus ſum, *to come from.*
Qu -ror-itus ſum, *to ſeek.*
Re-miniſcor- ordatus ſum, *to remember.*
Rever-tor-ſus ſum & ti, *to return.*
Ringor caret, *to grin.*
S-quor-cutus ſum, *to follow.*
Tu-or-itus ſum, *to defend.*
Veſ or, paſtus ſum, *to feed.*
Ul-ciſcor-tus ſum, *to avenge.*
Ut-tor-ſus ſum, *to uſe.*

*Of the fourth Conjugation.*

Aſſen-tior ſus ſum *to accord.*
Exper-ior-tus ſum, *to attempt.*
Oper-io -tus ſum, *to cover, hide.*
Me-tior-nſus ſum, *to meaſure.*
Or-dior-ſus ſum. *to begin.*

Note, that theſe Paſſives want their Preterperfect Tenſes which are formed from Actives that have no Supines.

## Verbes irregularly formed.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *I am* | *thou art* | *he is* | *we are* | *ye are* | *they are.* |
| Indicative Mood: | *Preſent tenſe.* | Sum | es | eſt, | ſumus | eſtis | ſunt. |
| | | Poſſum | poteſ | poteſt, | poſſumus | poteſtis | poſſunt. |
| | | Volo | vis | vult, | volumus | vultis | volunt. |
| | | Nolo | nonvis | nonvult, | nolumus | nonvultis | nolunt. |
| | | Malo | mavis | mavult, | malumus | mavultis | malunt. |
| | | Edo | edis v. es | edit v. eſt | edimus | editis v. eſtis | edunt. |
| | | Fio | fis | fit, | fimus | fitis | fiunt. |
| | | Fero | fers | fert, | ferimus | fertis | ferunt. |
| | | Feror *is regularly formed from* Fero. | | | | | |
| | *Preter-imp.* | Eram *I was* | | | *we were* | | |
| | | Poteram | s | t, | mus | tis | nt. |
| | *Fut.* | Ero *I ſhall or will be* | | | | | |
| | | Potero | is | it, | imus | itis | iunt. |

Potentia

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Potential *Pres.* | Sim | velim | edam | | | | | |
| | Possim | nolim | fiam | s | t, | mus | tis | nt. |
| | | malim | feram | | | | | |
| *Imperf.* | Essem | vellem | ederem v. essem | | | | | |
| | Possem | nollem | fierem | s | t, | mus | tis | nt. |
| | | mallem | ferrem | | | | | |

| | *be thou* | *be he* | *let us be.* | *be ye* | *be they, or let them be* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Imperative *Present tense.* | Sis | sit | simus, | sitis | sint sunto. |
| | Es esto | esto | | este estote | |
| | Noli nolito | | | nolite nolitote | |
| | Ede edito, edat edito | | edamus, | edite editote, edant. | |
| | Es esto | esto | | este estote | edunto. |
| | | fiat | fiamus, | | fiant fiunto. |
| | Fer ferto, | ferat ferto, | feramus, | ferte fertote, | ferant ferunto. |

| | *to be* | | | *to be hereafter.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Infinitive *Present tense* | Esse | edere | *Future* | fore v. futurum esse. |
| | Posse | v. esse | | esurum esse. |
| | Velle | fieri | | latum esse. |
| | Nolle | ferre | | factum iri v. faciendum esse. |
| | Malle | ferri | | latum iri v. ferendum esse. |

Volo, nolo, malo, edo, fio, fero, *in the Preterimperfect tense and Future tense of the Indicative Mood are formed like Verbes of the third Conjugation.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Praterperfect.* | fui | volui | edi | *are regular.* |
| | potui | nolui | factus sum | |
| | | malui | tuli | |

Eo *and* queo *make* ibam *and* quibam *in the Praterimperf. and in the Future* ibo *and* quibo, *and in the Participle* iens euntis.

*All Verbes in* io, *of the third* Conjugation *are irregular.*

## *All regular Verbes may be formed by this Table.*

| | | Sing. | | | Plur. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *I,* | *thou,* | *he,* | *We,* | *ye,* | *they,* |
| Indicative. | *Present tense* Do. | r | ris re | tur, | mur | mini | ur. |
| | | o | as | at, | amus | atis | ant. |
| | | eo | es | et, | ēmus | ētis | ent. |
| | | o | is | it, | imus | itis | unt. |
| | | io | is | it, | imus | itis | iunt. |
| | *Praterimperf.* Did. | ābam | abas | abat, | abamus | abatis | abant. |
| | | ēbam | ebas | ebat | ebamus | ebatis | ebant. |
| | | ēbam | ebas | ebat, | ebamus | ebatis | ebant. |
| | | iēbam | iebas | iebat, | iebamus | iebatis | iebant. |

Indicative.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ¶ *Perfect.* Have | i | isti | it, | imus | istis | erunt. ere. |
| ¶ *Preter-plupef.* Had. | eram | eras | erat, | eramus | eratis | erant. |
| *Future.* Shall or will. | bo | abis | abit, | abimus | abitis | abunt. |
| | bo | ebis | ebit, | ebimus | ebitis | ebunt. |
| | im | es | et, | emus | etis | ent. |
| | iam | ies | iet, | iemus | ietis | ient. |

Indicative.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Present* May can might, &c. | eam | eas | eat, | eamus | eatis | eant. |
| | am | as | at, | amus | atis | ant. |
| | iam | ias | iat, | iamus | iatis | iant. |
| *Imperfect.* | arem | ares | aret, | aremus | aretis | arent. |
| | erem | eres | eret, | eremus | eretis | erent. |
| | erem | eres | eret, | eremus | eretis | erent. |
| | irem | ires | iret, | iremus | iretis | irent. |
| ¶ *Perfect* | erim | eris | erit, | erimus | eritis | erint. |
| ¶ *Preter-plu.* | issem | isses | isset, | issemus | issetis | issent. |
| ¶ *Future.* | ero | eris | erit, | erimus | eritis | erint |

Potential.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Present tense.* | a, am. | es, as. | et, at. | emus. | ete, ate. | ent, ant. |
| | e, am. | es, as. | et, at. | eamus. | te, etote. | eant, ento. |
| | a, to. | as, to. | at, to. | amus. | ite, itote. | ant, unto. |
| | i, to. | is, to. | it, to. | iamus. | ite, itote. | iant, iunto. |

Imperative.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Present and Imp. of. tense.* | are | ari | *Participle* | *to have* | *Future.* | Sing. | urum, am, um. |
| | re | eri | | | | | |
| | re | i | | | | | Plur. |
| | ire | iri | | | | | uros, as, a. |

Infinitive.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Present tense. Active Partic.* | ans | ing | Gerunds | andi, do, dum. |
| | ens | | | endi, do, dum. |
| | ens | | | endi, do, dum. |
| | iens | | | iendi, do, dum. |

* Legendi of reading. Legendo improperly by reading. Per, propter legendum, by, for reading.

*Future in* dus

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| andus, a, um. | *to be* | after Nouns *Substantives*, and Verbes *Substantives.* |
| endus, a, um. | | |
| endus, a, um. | | |
| iendus, a, um. | | |

¶ Supines { um, *to.* after Verbes of Motion. u, *to be*, after *facilis, dignus*, &c.

† P. præt. { us, a, um, d, t, n. † F. in rus, urus, a, um, *about to.*

The

The Imperative Mood hath no firſt perſon ſingular.

The Nominative Caſe is ſet after Verbs of demanding and commanding.

The Paſſive voice is formed from the Active in the Preſent Tenſe, and all Tenſes derived from it.

1. By adding *R.* to *O.* whereſoever it is found; as *abo, abor.*

2. By changing *M.* into *R.* as *abam, abar.*

3. By changing *s* into *ris*, or *re*; as *As, aris vel are.*

4. By changing *T.* into *Tur*; as *At, atur, abat, abatur.*

5. By changing *Mus* into *Mur*; as *amus amur.*

6. By changing *tis* into *mini*; as *atis, amini.*

7. In the Imperative Mood *te* is changed into *mini*, and *tote* into *minor*; as *ate, atete, amini, aminor.*

8. In the Infinitive Mood *e* is changed into *i*: as āre āri, ēre ēri, īre īri; but in the third Conjugation ĕre is only *i*, as lĕgere, legi.

9. Alſo in the Infinitive the Future is made a Participle of the Preſent tenſe and *iri*, or the Future in *dus* and *eſſe*; as *amatum ire vel amandum eſſe*, to be loved hereafter.

10. The Paſſive begins with the ſame Vowels as the Active doth in every place, except the ſecond perſon of the third Conjugation, in the Preſent tenſe, and the ſecond Perſon of the Future tenſe, in the firſt and ſecond Conjugations; where *i* in the Active is turned into ĕ ſhort in the Paſſive; as *is* makes *eris ere*, *abis* makes *aberis abere*, *ebis* makes *eberis ebere.*

*Of a Participle.*

*Engliſh* words ending in *ing*, are Participles of the Preſent tenſe; and words ending in *D. T. N.* are Participles of the Preter tenſe; but they muſt have no ſign at all, and may be reſolved into Verbes; as loving *i. e.* which doth love; praiſed *i. e.* which is praiſed.

A Participle of the Future in *rus*, is the *Engliſh* of the Infinitive Active with *About* put before it; as, about to read, *Lecturus.*

A Participle of the Future in *dus*, is the ſame *Engliſh* as the Infinitive Mood Paſſive; as, to be heard, *audiendus.*

Participles are declined like Nouns Adjectives.

Of

*Of an Adverb.*

An Adverb expreſſes the quality of a Verb; as Adjectives ſhew the kind or manner of Subſtantives.

*Of a Preposition.*

Prepoſitions are all enumerated, they govern Caſes.

Theſe thirty govern an Accuſative Caſe.

*Ad* to, *penes* in the power, *adverſus* againſt, *cis citra* on this ſide, *circum, circiter, circa* about, *extra* without, *erga* towards, *apud* at, *ante* before, *secus* on the other ſide, *trans* beyond, *ſupra* above, *verſus* towards, *infra* beneath, *ultra* beyond. *poſt* after, *præter* beſides, *propter* for, *prope* nigh to, *pone* behind, *ſecundum* according to, *per* by or through, *contra* againſt, *Juxta* nigh to, *inter, intra* between, among, within, *ob* for.

Theſe thirteen Prepoſitions govern an Ablative Caſe.

*A, ab* from, *abs, abſque* from, without, *cum* with, *de* of, concerning, *e, ex* of, out of, *coram* before, *præ* before, in compariſon of, *pro* for, *ſine* without, *& palam* openly.

In ſignifying *in* governs an Ablative Caſe; *into* an Accuſative; *ſuper* upon, *ſubter* under, *ſub* under, about, and *clam* privily governs both an Accuſative and Ablative.

*Tenus* up to, governs an Accuſative or Genitive.

All other words not reducible to theſe Heads, or eight parts of Speech, are Conjunctions, if they begin a Sentence; or they are Adverbs, if they be in the middle of a Sentence. Except a few Interjections (which are the Brutal Language) and are ſome contracted Sentences.

## *Some Precepts of* Syntax, *or Conſtruction.*

1. NOuns Adjectives, Pronouns, and Participles muſt be the ſame Number, Caſe, and Gender, with their Subſtantives.

Yet when the word *res* a matter, or thing) followeth

an

an Adjective, the word *res* is better caſt away, and the Adjective put in the Neuter Gender.

II. The Relative Adjective (*Qui*) muſt be the ſame Number, Gender and Perſon with its Antecedent or Subſtantive going before; but it ſhall be of that Caſe which the Verb following requires; that is, it ſhall be the Nominative caſe, if there come no Nominative between the Relative and the Verb; but if there do, the Relative ſhall be that Caſe which the Verb governeth.

The Antecedent may be a Subſtantive, Noun, or Pronoun, or one or two Sentences which go before.

If a Sentence, or Sentences are the Antecedent, the Relative muſt be put in the Neuter Gender.

A Relative put between two Subſtantives, may agree with either of them.

3. All Verbs perſonals muſt be the ſame Number and Perſon, with their Nominative Caſes going before, either expreſſed or underſtood.

4. A Verb of the Infinitive Mood hath an Accuſative Caſe before it.

5. Every Verb perſonal that is not of the Infinitive Mood may have both before and after it a Nominative Caſe belonging to the ſame thing.

6. A Verb Active will have an Accuſative Caſe after it.

7. A Verb Paſſive requireth after it an *Ablative* Caſe with the Preposition *à* or *ab*.

A Verb Paſſive ſometimes takes a Dative for an *Ablative*.

All *Active* Conſtructions may be changed into Paſſives thus. The *Accuſative* after the Verb is changed into the Nominative, and the Nominative before the Verb into the Ablative with the Preposition, *a*, or *ab*.

8. Every Verb admits a Preposition with the Caſe thereof.

9. Compound Verbs [illegible] their Preposition requireth.

10. All Verbs and many Nouns may have a Dative Caſe of that thing which receiveth hurt or profit.

11. When two Verbs are put in a Sentence, no Con-

Junction coming between them, the latter ſhall be of the Infinitive Mood.

Alſo it is better, for the moſt part, to put the Infinitive Mood, when one Verb follows another, the Conjunction (*that*) going betwixt them.

Yet alſo theſe Verbs, *I aſk, I deſire, I beſeech, I Counſel, I warn, I exhort, I have a care, I do*, and their Compounds, an Infinitive Mood is not put, but a Subjective, with the Conjunctive *ut*.

12. As often as two Subſtantives, belonging to divers things, are put in a Sentence without a Conjunction, the latter ſhall be of the Genitive Caſe.

But Subſtantives that belong to the ſame thing, agree in Caſe, although they differ in Gender and Number.

13. Time is put in the Accuſative, or Ablative Caſe, if the Queſtion be made by (*how long.*)

But if the queſtion be made by (*when*) we only uſe the Ablative.

14. To any Verb whatſoever may be joyned an Accuſative, or an Ablative Caſe, that ſignifieth diſtance of Place. The Interrogative of diſtance is, *How far?*

15. To what Verb ſoever may be added an Ablative Caſe, which ſignify exceſs or price.

Hence are to be excepted theſe Genitives; ſo much, how much, for more, for leſs, at that price, and for how much ſoever; ſo as no Subſtantives are joyned with them, for then they follow the former Rules.

16. All Verbs whatſoever admit an Ablative ſignifying an Inſtrument, or a Cauſe, or the manner by which any thing is done.

17. After any Verb whatſoever may be joined an Ablative Caſe, put abſolutely in abſolute Sentences.

18. Gerunds, Supines, and Participles will have after them the Caſes of the Verbs from whence they come.

19. When after theſe Subſtantives, Time, Cauſe, Study, End, Occaſion, Will, Power, Counſel, Place, and the like, there occurreth a word, in ſignification, like unto the Preſent tenſe of the Infinitive Mood, you ſhall uſe the Gerund in *di*.

If any word in ſignification like to the Participle of the Preſent tenſe, occur with a ſign of the Ablative Caſe, (*with, by*, &c.) you muſt uſe the Gerund in *do*; This Gerund is joined with Prepoſitions, eſpecially *A, ab, de, in, ex, cum.*

The Gerund in *dum* is, in ſignification, like to the Infinitive Mood or participle of the Preſent tenſe, and is put after theſe Prepoſitions, *ad, ob, inter.*

20. The firſt Supine hath the Signification of the Active Infinitive, and followeth Verbes, or Participles that ſignify motion to a place.

The latter is of the Paſſive ſignification, and followeth Adjectives.

21 When a queſtion is asked by (*where*) the proper names of Cities and Villages of the firſt and ſecond Declenſion, and ſingular number, are put in the Genitive caſe, hereunto add *Domus.*

If proper names of Cities and Villages be of the third Declenſion, or Plural number, we muſt uſe the Ablative Caſe.

Yet names of Countries, and Appellatives, require an Ablative Caſe, with the Prepoſition *In.*

22. If a queſtion be asked by (*whether*) proper names of Towns and Villages are put in the Accuſative Caſe, without a Prepoſition, of what Declenſion or Number ſoever they be, as alſo *Domus.*

Appellatives and proper names of Countries require an Accuſative Caſe, with the Prepoſition *In.*

23. When a queſtion is asked by (*which way, or whence*) proper Names of Cities and Villages of what Declenſion and Number ſoever they be, are put in the Ablative without a Prepoſition.

Proper Names of Countries, and Appellatives require an Accuſative caſe with the Prepoſition *Per*, if the Queſtion be made by (*which way.*)

The ſame Proper Names of Countries and Appellatives are put in the Ablative caſe with the Prepoſition *Ex* if the Queſtion be made by (*whence.*)

24. Adjectives, and Verbs that ſignifie Plenty or Want require a Genitive, or Ablative caſe. 25. Ad-

25. Adjectives that signifie Desire, Knowledge, Remembrance, and their contraries, require a Genitive case.

26. Adjectives and Verbs that signifie Profit, Help, Favour, Study, Pleasure, Likeness, Submission, and their contraries, also Adjectives ending in *Bilis*, will have a Dative case.

27. Adjectives that signifie general Measure do admit an Accusative case, or an Ablative.

28. Most Nouns will have a Genitive or an Ablative case signifying Praise, Dispraise, or a part.

29. If many things of the same kind be compared together, we must use the Superlative Degree with the Genitive case plural.

30. When we compare two things, or many between themselves we use the Comparative with an Ablative case after it.

Yet Sometimes the Ablative after the Comparative may be changed into the case which agreeth with the Verb, having the Conjunction *Quam* put between.

31. The Question and Answer do commonly agree in Case and Tense.

Yet when we must answer by a Pronoun possessive, the Answer agreeth not with the Question.

The same is to be said when the Verb governs divers Cases.

32. The Adverbs *Ea*, and *Eas* admit a Nominatve or an Accusative case.

33. Adverbs which signifie Quantity, Time, or Place, govern a Genitive case.

34. Adverbs of the Comparative and Superlative Degree require the same cases that Nouns Comparatives and Superlatives.

35. Prepositions when they are put without cases, or also when they are Compared are changed into Adverbs.

36 Conjunctions, Copulatives, and Disjunctives, and these four, *then*, *unless*, or, *besides*, for the most part joyn together like Cases.

*Rules*

*Rules to turn* Engliſh *into* Latin, *or* Latin *into* Engliſh.

Before you Conſtrue read the Sentence to a Period, obſerving the proper Names, and hard words with the meaning of what you are to Conſtrue. After that, 1. Take the Vocative Caſe (if there be any) with its Interjection, and whatſoever depends on it. 2. Take the Nominative Caſe, or whatſoever is put inſtead of it; and joyn with it whatſoever depends upon it. 3. Take the principal Verb, and whatſoever depends on it. 4. Take the Caſe following the Verb; and after it all other Caſes in order; as the Genitive, Dative, Ablative, known by their ſigns. But Relatives and Nouns that follow the Rule of the Relative, together with their Subſtantives (if any be expreſſed) are commonly taken before the Verb, or any other word whereof they are governed; and ſo are Conjunctions and Adverbs of likeneſs; as, *ut* as, *ſicut*, *even as*, having *ſic*, or *ita* ſo, to anſwer them in the ſecond part of the Sentence. 5. Take the Subſtantive and Adjective together, unleſs the Adjective paſs over its ſignification unto ſome other word which it governs. 6. Obſerve indeclinables, and the caſe (if they require it) that follows them. 7. The Subſtantive with its Participle &c. which neither agrees with the Verb, nor is governed of any word, that is the Ablative Caſe abſolute, which is put in a Comma by it ſelf. All the Circumſtances in this following Verſe, are to be well weighed.

*Quis, cui, cauſa, locus, quo tempore, prima ſequela:* that is, Who ſpeaks in that place? what he ſpeaks; to whom he ſpeaks; upon what occaſion, or to what end he ſpeaks; where he ſpeaks; at what time it was; what went immediately before; and what follows next after.

*Short Rules for the placing of* Latin *words.*

Firſt, The Oblique Caſes (that is all beſides the Nominative and Vocative) are to be placed in the beginning, unleſs they be Negatives, then they may elegantly be put in

in the end, ſo may Adjectives, and Participles that contain the chief point of the Senſe. 2. The Nominative Caſe (called *rectus*) is to be placed in the middle before the Verb, except a queſtion be asked, or a Verb be of the Imparative Mood; or (*it* or *there*) cometh before the *Engliſh* of the Verb, then the Nominative is ſet after the Verb, or after the ſign of the Verb. 3. The Adjective may be placed before the Subſtantive, and between them may be put the Genitive of the latter two Subſtantives. Alſo between the Adjective, and the Subſtantive of the Genitive Caſe, the word governing the Genitive Caſe, may be Elegantly put. Adverbs and Participles may be placed where they ſeem beſt to pleaſe the ear.

*Short Rules for proportioning Sentences.*

1. A Comma (,) is made at the end of a word, within ſeven or eight Syllables.

2. A Semicolon (;) poſſeſſeth half the ſpace between a Comma and Colon: and after a Colon it poſſeſſeth half the ſpace between it and a Period.

3. A Colon (:) is marked at the end of a word about eighteen Syllables from the beginning.

4. A Period (.) is marked at the end of every perfect Sentence.

5. A Parentheſis ( ) uſed when one Sentence is put within another.

6. A Note of Exclamation (!) uſed when we expreſs any thing with wonder.

7. An Interrogation (?) uſed when a queſtion is asked.

*FINIS.*

*The Reader is deſired to Correct all Literal miſtakes with his Pen, which have paſt the Preſs, through the Authors abſence.*